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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Hutu Refugees From Tanzania Kill 28

EA2209202295 Bujumbura ABP in French
0827 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 21 Sep (ABP) — Armed groups from Tanzania, during the night of Saturday [16 September] to Sunday morning, killed 28 people and wounded several others in Giteranyi, Muyinga Province, on the Tanzanian border.

According to survivors, these people were killed by Burundians living in refugee camps in Tanzania who belonged to the Palipehutu [Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People] armed wing, which is banned in Burundi. The killings were aimed at preventing voluntary repatriation and at concealing the Palipehutu armed wing's destabilization plan by eliminating all those who, directly or indirectly, have reportedly been informed about what is being planned against Burundi.

The groups no longer only attack military positions; they also attack Hutus who have decided not to join them in their fight.

Equatorial Guinea

Radio Blames Spain, U.S. for Attempted Coup

AB2409163395 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Sep 95

[Commentary by Pepe Sono Bakale Juntam entitled: "Destabilizing Maneuvers by Severo Moto and Spain Against the Equatorial Guinean Government and Its Peaceful People"]

[FBIS Translated Text] When a government and people are determined to achieve genuine and clear objectives, cases of injustice, foreign interference, and attempts at destabilization (?become rampant). The Equatorial Guinean people are aware that, since the launching of a multiparty system in our fatherland, the Spanish Government and a number of Equatorial Guinean politicians have embarked on an intensive campaign to slander the democratic process — led by the Equatorial Guinean Government — in order to convince national and international opinion that the various (?elections) organized in the country were not transparent, and that human rights are not respected.

But this totally contradicts the country's reality when the following facts are taken into account: Progreso Party [PP] Chairman Severo Moto Nsa, in conjunction with Spain and John Bennett, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Malabo, were involved in a planned coup d'etat in Equatorial Guinea. On this particular issue, the Equatorial Guinean people are aware that the PP leader

was tried, jointly with various soldiers as well as civilians, and that their trial clearly showed that the accusations leveled against them were true. But the attitude in Spanish political circles made national and international opinion believe that the alleged coup was a fabrication by the Government of Equatorial Guinea.

Five months later, the truth about the plot appeared in the Spanish media. An article from the 18 September edition of EL PAIS carried the statements from a Western diplomat who occupies a key position in Equatorial Guinean affairs. According to the statements, heads of international organizations linked to Equatorial Guinea and Spanish administrative sources admitted that they got information from Malabo on the plot, but that they remained cautious because they never thought that Mr. Moto could actually carry out a coup d'etat, as (?it is not an easy thing to do). According to a Western diplomat and the coupists' plan, a soldier was to shoot President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo during the 12 October 1994 military parade. [passage indistinct]

According to a diplomatic source whose name was not disclosed, Mr. Moto wanted, at all costs, to undermine Spain-Equatorial Guinea relations and topple the Malabo regime. This was to be done through attacks on vital Spanish interests, mainly by carrying out violent acts against Spanish technicians, in order to force Madrid to intervene directly. Mr. Moto's intention at the time was to become the new president.

EL PAIS also says that these maneuvers were in line with (?the PP organizing secretary's striking statement) that Mr. Moto prepared a coup d'etat, in which the aircraft carrier Principe de Asturia and U.S. troops were to take part. (?Contrary to) what was considered to be a fabrication by the Equatorial Guinean regime, EL PAIS points out, it was rather a true coup plot, although it was described by the Spanish media as stupid. This plot, according to international observers, is the result of a strategy worked out by Mr. Moto, and likely inspired by Mr. Bennett. This coup attempt, which is part of a fait accompli policy, was undemocratic. The toppling of President Nguema's regime was to be immediately supported by Madrid and Washington.

Spanish administration sources, according to EL PAIS, have admitted that Mr. Moto has put them in a difficult situation, because he undermined their mediation efforts and then forced them to make every possible effort to secure his release from detention. The release, it is pointed out, was secured without any harm to relations with the Equatorial Guinean Government. Mr. Moto, according to a diplomat who is concerned about Equatorial Guinea's future, tried to create problems

between Malabo and Madrid, and then portrayed himself as the solution to the crisis.

The Equatorial Guinean people must know the truth concerning these facts and maneuvers, the objectives of which were to cause a bloodbath in our country in the service of hidden ambition. Equatorial Guineans must remain steadfast, and be assured that the Equatorial Guinean Government is determined to conduct a successful end to the national democratization process under an atmosphere of peace, order, tranquility, and national concord that we are all enjoying now.

Those who refuse to accept this obvious reality — the prevailing peace — are just blinding themselves. By doing so, they are opening the door wide to those Spanish politicians who pretend to defend peace, but who actually promote violence and robbery.

Rwanda

Government Responds to Papal Speech in Nairobi

EA2309160095 *Kigali Radio Rwanda in French*
1800 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Good evening, dear listeners. We start the news bulletin with this story, just in. The Rwandan Government has just reacted to Pope John Paul II's sermon at Nairobi's Uhuru Park on 19 September, 1995, a sermon published in the press. [passage omitted]

Here is the Rwandan Government's statement on that speech: The government and people of Rwanda strongly believe that the genocide and massacres perpetrated in Rwanda were unprecedented on the African continent. If they are treated leniently, they could contaminate other countries. Therefore, we call for the understanding of the international community because the world, which loves peace and justice, must help Rwanda, not only on the grounds of human solidarity, but also because of the moral obligations imposed by the struggle against genocide anywhere in the world.

The tragedy experienced by the Rwandan people was a tragedy for the whole of mankind. The cancer of genocide cruelly wounded Rwanda, but it could have struck elsewhere in Africa. We must now do all we can to prevent it from recurring.

At this juncture, the Government and people of Rwanda express deep concern about the Holy Father's words in his Nairobi Uhuru Park sermon of 19 September 1995 in front of a crowd of at least 5,000 [as heard] believers, when he spoke about the situation in Rwanda and Burundi.

The Rwandan people and the Rwandan National Union Government would have liked to have heard blessings

from the Holy Father, comforting words along the lines of a condemnation of the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Africa's first Nazis, and condemnation of bad policies based on ethnic differences, which were aimed at dividing and excluding people, and at perpetrating genocide.

The genocide in Rwanda in July 1994 was not the logical result of an inescapable hostility between Hutus and Tutsis, but as is known, as the end result of a deliberate policy, of a campaign conducted openly and publicly. There was no ethnic confrontation between Hutus and Tutsis. What happened was an assault, organized by the authorities, on defenseless innocent people by a horde of killers. It was an assault aimed at exterminating Tutsis and the Hutu political opponents of the fascist dictatorial regime of former President Habyarimana.

The Rwandan Government reiterates its determination not to spare any efforts to transcend the artificial divisions introduced in Africa by colonialism, and skillfully nurtured by dubious politicians to serve their selfish interests.

The Government and people of Rwanda instead want to ask the Holy Father for his support for the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda. Indeed, if the international tribunal for Rwanda and the Rwandan judicial system are to be efficient, the whole world should act together in the same way that it took action to get rid of the Nazis and apartheid in South Africa. The whole world should act together against the philosophy of genocide and those who nurture it. Justice is a key factor in eradicating the ability to act with impunity in Rwanda and the sub-region. Justice must be done, so that a world can be built where those who survived the genocide and massacres can live in confidence. Rwanda needs help to maintain the unity of its people, and does not call for forgiveness without repentance, for an artificial reconciliation between victims and killers.

Issued, Kigali, 22 September, 1995

Signed, Dr. Anastase Gasana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

President's Office Reacts to UN Envoy

EA2409191695 *Kigali Radio Rwanda in French*
1115 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Office of the President of the Republic has expressed surprise at the remarks made by UN special envoy Jose Luis Jesus, who said before his departure that the Rwandan authorities favored holding a proposed conference by the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries.

The critical observation came from the cabinet director in the office of the president of the Republic, whom Radio Rwanda contacted by telephone. Recalling the meeting between the president of the Republic and his visitor, Jose Luis Jesus, Colonel Frank Mugambage stated that there had been no compromise on the matter, since the two personalities did not really come to an agreement about the opportunity for such a conference, which would be held outside Rwanda.

According to the cabinet director in the Office of the President, the head of state wanted the UN special envoy to tell him what the conference would add to those held in Bujumbura and Nairobi. The causes of the persistent insecurity are known, he said, and this is the provision of arms to those responsible for the genocide, who also receive all forms of aid from where they are harbored in Zairian camps.

Concerning the return of refugees, the UN special envoy was told that the problem was linked to the above. The cabinet director added that, in any case, a lot of recommendations formulated at the conferences at Bujumbura and Nairobi had not been implemented by all the concerned parties. Meanwhile, Rwanda has continued with contacts and signed agreements with neighboring countries. The refugees' reception is being carried out in an exemplary manner. One has only to take the recent example of refugees being driven back to Rwanda, in addition to other remarkable efforts, while the disarmament of refugees remains to be seen. [sentence as heard]

According to the cabinet director, the head of state asked the UN special envoy to define in a specific manner the conference, its timeliness, and its special character, before concluding that we did not see any justification for such a conference being held outside Rwanda.

Tanzania

Radio Reports Border Closed With Burundi
EA2209203895 *Kigali Radio Rwanda in English*
1145 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Dar es Salaam say that Tanzanian soldiers have closed the border with Burundi. The Tanzanian Government closed the border believing that some Burundian soldiers moved into their territory.

Zaire

Security Forces Foil Sit-In at French Embassy
AB2309173195 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
1830 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Zairian opposition was not able to translate its intentions into reality this morning. The demonstration that it had planned to organize in front of the French Embassy in Kinshasa came to a sudden end, because of a large security cordon that was deployed around the embassy. But the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] does not intend to stop because of this failure. It expressed its determination to continue its action program until its leader, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, is reappointed prime minister. Kamanda wa Kamanda Muzembe reports from Kinshasa:

[Begin Muzembe recording] Many members of the radical opposition have been arrested by the security forces at the commercial center in Kinshasa. The demonstrators, who came to protest the frequent interference of the Western troika in the democratic process in Zaire, were not able to observe the planned sit-in in front of the French Chancery. Their placards were confiscated, and meetings of more than two persons were banned by an impressive security operation that was set up around the district, which hosts the French Embassy. Elements of the Civil Guard, the Mobile Brigade, other units of the Gendarmerie wearing uniforms, and the Special Investigation and Security Brigade in plainclothes took positions in the area last night. Some were armed with automatic weapons, while others had nightsticks and anti-riot equipment. The security forces went through the crowd, searching them and checking their identity cards. Troop carriers and hot water tank trucks, which had once been used against antiapartheid demonstrators in South Africa, were more or less discreetly stationed in readiness. Hardly had shops and offices in the district opened than they were asked to be closed. The services of the French Embassy in Kinshasa did not open, either.

For the officials of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAL], the sit-in was a total success regarding the government's reaction and demonstrated fear. According to Frederic Kibassa-Maliba, the USORAL will pass on to another stage of its planned actions only when it has satisfactorily succeeded in organizing a sit-in in front of the French Embassy. [end recording]

The current USORAL chairman made the best of the situation by expressing his entire satisfaction with the turn of events — which everyone else regards as a flop. Frederic Kibassa-Maliba was interviewed by Kamanda wa Kamanda Muzembe:

[Begin recording] [Kibassa-Maliba] There is utter satisfaction within the ranks of USORAL, and total satisfaction within the opposition political family. Why? Simply because, for us, the sit-in took place and was brilliantly successful. How? On the spot where our combatants were to meet, as you noticed, other combatants — that is, our brotherly soldiers — replaced our combatants on the public thoroughfare and around the French Embassy. For us in Zaire, this means that the soldiers are some of our combatants in uniform — who have not been paid for several months — and since we are, in fact, engaged in the same fight, they came to position themselves where our combatants should have positioned themselves. Our combatants withdrew a little, but as far as we are concerned, we are entirely satisfied, because our combatants held their sit-in far from

the place where they were expected to hold it, but the soldiers held the sit-in at the place that was indicated to our combatants.

[Muzembe] Do you intend to continue your actions, since you are not allowed to hold any demonstrations?

[Kibassa-Maliba] Even if it is by surprise, we will finally achieve the satisfaction of organizing a successful sit-in in front of the French Embassy — for at least a few hours. We will do absolutely everything possible one day or one night — so that the opposition is satisfactorily present in large numbers in front of the French Embassy. We will then pass on to the next stage of action. [end recording]

Djibouti

Primary, High School Teachers End Strike

AB2509114095 *Paris AFP in French*
1245 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Djibouti, 24 Sep (AFP) — Djibouti teachers have ended the strike they began on 9 September in public primary schools, and on 16 September in state junior and senior high schools. The two dates corresponded to the new 1995-1996 academic year.

The school resumption that took place on 24 September was decided after lengthy discussions between the Ministry of National Education, and representatives of the Primary Teachers Union and Secondary Teachers Union. The Ministry of National Education promised not to dismiss the striking substitute primary school teachers provided teachers with tenure resumed classes as soon as possible, a reliable source said.

About 100 substitute teachers on contract, who followed the strike movement and who have been teaching for less than two years, could be dismissed and thus pay for the showdown between the Ministry of National Education and the teachers. Nothing has been really settled in regard to the amount of allowances to be granted to teachers in lieu of the official houses they were given, but which were withdrawn by the government. Negotiations between the two sides are to continue.

Teachers went on strike to oppose the austerity budgetary measures announced by the government within the framework of the implementation of a structural adjustment program as suggested by the IMF. These measures included, among others, an increase in taxes, and the withdrawal of some fringe benefits hitherto granted to some professional categories such as teachers. In the last two weeks, the Ministry of Education tried to break up the strike movement staged by primary school teachers by recruiting unemployed young Djibouti junior and senior high school graduates.

Somalia

Libya Reportedly Recognizes Aidid 'Government'

EA2409145295 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali*
1100 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Somalia says that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has recognized the new government formed in Somalia, following the general conference of Somali organizations which ended in Mogadishu on 15 June 1995.

The report adds that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has named its acting ambassador to the Republic of Somalia as Dr. (Mustafa Salim Amuz) while (Ahmed al-Mirghani) was named as an official at the embassy. The Foreign Ministry statement also says that the Libyan diplomats have met in Mogadishu. The Somali foreign affairs minister, Mr. Jama Mohamed Ghalib, [words indistinct] and other officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Rival Radio Denies Recognition

EA2409203995 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1700 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A senior spokesman for the Somali National News Agency, SONNA, has described reports that the Libyan Government has recognized the so-called government formed by Aidid in a South Mogadishu estate as false.

He said the reports were part of a general information blackout and political theft. The spokesman said that Aidid and his clique could not confuse people with stories that had no basis.

The spokesman said people were well aware of the intrigues played by Aidid, with a view to preventing Somali politics from having any direction. The spokesman finally called on the OAU, the Arab League, and the Islamic government not to give credence to such stories, but instead to find out what the real situation was regarding this issue.

Atto Radio: Libya Urged Aidid To Attack Baidoa

EA2309203195 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali* 1630 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Reliable sources report that a Libyan military delegation, led by a senior Libyan Government official, which had been staying secretly at Hotel Olympic in Mogadishu, visited Baidoa, the capital of Bay Region, on 20 September.

The sources added that the military delegation advised faction leader Mohamed Farah Aidid to attack Baidoa and inflict destruction on the Digil and Mirifle communities. The sources also said that the Libyan delegation left Mogadishu yesterday, and promised general military support for his destructive activities against Somali society.

The sources further said that a three-man U.S. delegation, led by Mr. (Franklin), former U.S. ambassador to Somalia, recently visited Baidoa. In Baidoa the U.S. delegation gave a warning to General Aidid about the holding of 21 [as heard] aid workers. The aid workers have since been released.

Fourteen Foreign Hostages Released 21 Sep

AB2209135395 *Paris AFP in English*
1340 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 22 Sep (AFP) — Fourteen foreigners held hostage since last weekend have been released and are expected to arrive in the Kenyan capital on Friday [22 September] evening, aid organisation officials said. The 14 men, all but one members of foreign aid organisations, were kidnapped by members of "warlord" Mohamed Farah Aidid's militia in Baidoa in central Somalia on Sunday. The 14th is an Australian journalist. They were released on Thursday and put aboard two planes due to arrive here in the evening.

Official Accuses Aid Agencies of Interfering

EA2209203495 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali*
1700 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Ganyareh Afrah, minister of internal affairs of the Somali Republic, at Hotel Peking, in Baidoa, has met and held talks with a UN delegation led by Mr. (Eland Desow), UNDP [United Nations Development Program] representative to Somalia.

Speaking on the occasion, the minister briefed the delegation on the government's policy concerning foreigners working in or visiting the country. He said laws on travelling and aid operations in the country had been put in place. The interior minister went on to say that his government was not impressed by the UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs] because of their practices and operations, which did not have the interests of the Somali people at heart. The minister said the UN agencies and NGOs behaved as if there were no government in the country. From now on, Mr. Mohamed Qanyareh Afrah said, the agencies should operate in accordance with the government's laws on the activities of aid agencies.

On the aid agencies in Bay region, the minister said the agencies had interfered with the country's internal affairs with the aim of setting the Somali people against one another. He said the government of the Somali Republic considered it necessary to ensure the safety of the aid workers given the fact that they had made the Somali people their enemy. The minister said the government had treated the aid workers well.

For his part, the UNDP representative to Somalia spoke on the purpose of their visit to the country and their readiness to continue humanitarian operations in Somalia.

The two sides agreed in principle that all foreign aid workers in Baidoa should leave the country, that replacements should be brought in who would work with honesty, and that the government would guarantee their security. [passage omitted]

Aidid Discusses 'Government' Policies at Rally

EA2309203995 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali*
1700 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Somali Republic, yesterday afternoon attended a huge rally at a football field in Baidoa.

The president made a lengthy speech in which he spoke about the noble role played by the people in the region in a series of struggles for the attainment of freedom, unity, and Somali dignity. The president also touched on his government's programs, which gave priority to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the country, by applying Somalia's unique culture and centuries-old practices. Once peace was achieved, God willing, the president said, war would not break out again.

President Mohamed Farah Aidid also said the government would exert itself to try to rebuild and rehabilitate the country and fight against malnutrition and starvation. The president said that members of his government had sworn in front of God and the people to serve their people and country with honesty, adding that the stories being spread against Aidid's government by self-serving groups were false.

Mr. Aidid said, as one of its tasks during the transitional period, the government would collect weapons of all calibres, and prepare the country for a federal system of government. When the necessary preparations for the introduction of a federal system of government had been finalized, the president said, the people would be asked to give their views. He said in the federal elections, parties with tribal affiliations would not be allowed to run.

He said having defeated the foreigners who infringed on our people's and country's dignity, it was important now to embark on the safeguarding of the country's security, and to strive to abide by and protect Islam.

He urged everyone to play their role in the country's reconstruction. The president called on the people in Bay Region to tell the misinformed people about the real situation in the region, and that the Somali government worked for their good, not against them. [passage omitted]

Aidid Tax Collection Called 'Flagrant Theft'

EA2409204695 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, has called Aidid's imposition of taxes on powerless Somali traders flagrant theft. The spokesman said that, in the absence of a local government, the collection of taxes was illegal.

He said that the collection of taxes could only be carried out by a government department, and that Aidid's decision to introduce taxation was illegal. The spokesman has called on the Somali people to oppose any acts of theft against their property. He also called on aircraft bringing in khat [narcotic leaf chewed as a stimulant] to refuse to pay taxes, by using other airports where there is no problem.

Clan Confiscates Aidid Official's Cars, Weapons

EA2409190195 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 GMT 24 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] An official report from Kismaayo, Jubadda Hoose's regional capital, says that the clan of Mohamed Haji Adan, General Mohamed Farah Aidid's vice chairman, has confiscated his [Mohamed Haji Adan's] two land cruisers, 20 assault rifles he was given in Mogadishu, and 50 assault rifles he bought in Kismaayo.

The report also says that the weapons and vehicles have been officially handed over to the armed forces in Kismaayo, led by General Mohamed Sa'id Hirsi, alias Morgan. The handover ceremony was marked with military parades and demonstrations. The report further says that it has been confirmed to Aidid Vice Chairman Adan that Adan's clan elders are controlling Kismaayo as a guarantee. [sentence as heard]

Tanzania

South African Foreign Minister Nzo Arrives

Criticizes 'Lopsided' Trade

MB2209193795 *Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Sept 22 SAPA — Trade imbalances between South Africa and Tanzania, in favour of the former, needed to be addressed urgently, Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo said on Friday.

In a statement prepared for delivery he told the Tanzanian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in Dar Es Salaam that businesses in both countries should create new trade avenues aimed at rectifying the "lop-

sided" trade relations. Increased tourism between the two countries could be another method of addressing the problem.

Between 1993 and 1994 imports from Tanzania fell by R6.29 million [rands]. Similarly, the value of exports to the country increased by R134.68 million over the same period. "This lopsided imbalance in South Africa's favour should be addressed as soon as possible because, in our view, South Africa's welfare is inextricably linked to that of our region," Nzo said. "South Africa cannot be an island of prosperity surrounded by a sea of poverty." He assured the chamber that it wasn't South Africa's intention to misuse its "larger and more industrialised economy" to control the southern African region.

Opens Diplomatic Mission

EA2309163395 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] South African Foreign Minister Mr. Alfred Nzo yesterday officially opened the offices of the South African diplomatic mission in Tanzania at Masaki Estate in Dar es Salaam.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mr. Nzo said that the opening of the mission would greatly strengthen economic and social relations between Tanzania and South Africa. Mr. Nzo also said that he personally, and all the people of South Africa, were overjoyed to witness their country's flag flying on the territory of Tanzania, a country whose contribution toward the liberation of South Africa would always be cherished.

The Tanzanian minister for justice, who is acting minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Samuel Sitta, assured the South African envoy, (Mrs. Tambi Lujabe Rankoe), that the people and Government of Tanzania would help the mission in any way possible so it could achieve its aim of enhancing economic and social cooperation between the two nations.

Meets President Mwinyi

EA2309204695 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said that Tanzania is satisfied with the rate at which commercial relations between Tanzania and South Africa are being strengthened.

Speaking to the South African foreign minister, Mr. Alfred Nzo, who visited him this evening, President Mwinyi said that Tanzania would firmly promote relations between the two countries, as was agreed during

South African President Nelson Mandela's visit to Tanzania earlier this year.

President Mwinyi said he was delighted that South African businessmen were in the country, getting involved in industry, mining and other sectors. The president asked the South African foreign minister to encourage more investors to come to Tanzania and invest in the agricultural, economic, industrial, mining, and tourism sectors.

Mr. Nzo said his country wanted to strengthen its relations with Tanzania.

Mr. Nzo is expected to leave the country tomorrow and go to Uganda.

South African Firms Said Eager To Trade, Invest
MB2509103295 Johannesburg THE STAR (BUSINESS REPORT Supplement) in English 25 Sep 95 p 4

[Report by Jaston Binala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam — South African business people on a visit here have expressed interest in importing Tanzanian coffee, cotton and other products in efforts to cement trade links between the two countries.

South African companies are eager to trade and invest in Tanzania, Leticia Schutte, the head of a nine-person trade delegation visiting the country, said in Dar es Salaam. "We have come to widen the horizons of business between Tanzania and South African business people through the chambers of commerce of the two countries," Schutte told reporters.

She was in the country leading a delegation from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation was scheduled to meet in Arusha last Monday, where they were expected to sign a co-operation agreement with the chamber of commerce before flying back to South Africa through Nairobi, Kenya.

Johannesburg business people have been looking for ways to establish trade and business links with Tanzania since March last year, when they signed a co-operation agreement with the Tanzanian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Schutte said.

She said the delegation was not only looking for opportunities to export to Tanzania but also investigating the possibility of importing to South Africa.

The Johannesburg chamber of commerce plan augurs well with promises made by South African President Nelson Mandela during his recent visit here. Mandela told Tanzanian chamber of commerce members that his

country would be careful not to become an economic bully-boy in the southern African sub-region. He said his country would strive to do both importing and exporting to neighbouring countries in the region.

Schutte said exports from South Africa to Tanzania were likely to include animal feeds, wines and spirits, grain, cardboard coffins, water barrels, cement bags, electrical appliances and meat. She said South Africa wanted to import waste paper, raw cotton, coffee, paper boards, PVC sheeting and polypropylene from Tanzania. Some businessmen in Dar es Salaam have even attempted to export prawns to South Africa.

The delegation head also remarked that business between the two countries had doubled in recent years. In 1992 Tanzania exported to South Africa goods worth R10.3 million [rands], whereas the exports rose to R21.3 million by 1993.

Imports have also shown an equally significant rise. Tanzania imported from South Africa goods worth R27.7 million in 1992. The figure shot up to R58.6 million the following year. South African investors are equally interested in Tanzania. They have already started running a number of industries here. Tanzania Breweries is now partly owned by South African Breweries. Tanzania's largest diamond mine, the Mwadui Diamond Mine, is run by South African mining company De Beers.

The visiting delegation included representatives from two South African companies, Enterprise Foods and Powermac Cables, who are investigating joint ventures with two Dar es Salaam companies.

Official Protests Incursion by Burundi Soldiers

EA2309170895 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1800 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Kigoma regional commissioner, (Alhaji Ahmed Lugushi), has condemned the activities of the Burundian soldiers who recently invaded Kagunga village in Kigoma Rural District and looted goods.

(Alhaji Lugushi) said, come what may, they would not be allowed to do so again. He called on the Burundi Government to adhere to the international laws regarding the protection of the border between the two countries.

He said on 18 September, soldiers of the Burundian Army, wearing their Army uniforms, invaded [word indistinct] at the Kagunga Village and looted the villagers' goods. [passage omitted]

Burundian Rebel on Operations Based in Country

*EA2309205095 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of a Burundian Hutu group has claimed his fighters attacked scores of targets in Burundi while he lived in a refugee camp in northwest Tanzania.

Mr. (Joseph Karumba), leader of the Front for National Liberation, Frolina, said the group's military wing operated inside Burundi and its political leadership was based in a refugee camp he declined to name.

Tanzania formally protested this week to Burundi over a series of cross-border incursions by Burundian troops into northwest Tanzania, where 700,000 Rwandan and Burundian refugees live in camps. Tanzania closed its western border to refugees in March.

Mr. (Karumba) said the Army was the main cause of bloodshed in Burundi. More than 100,000 people have died in violence between the Hutu majority and Tutsi minority since the killing of Burundi's first freely elected president, Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, by Tutsi troops in 1993.

Women's Group Said Interfering in Politics

*EA2309182295 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has again called on the national council for women,

Bawata, to stop interfering in political activities immediately, adding that he was following up the issue. However, President Mwinyi thanked some of the Bawata leaders for their decision to reprimand those among them who were breaking the law.

Speaking to journalists through his State House press spokesmen yesterday, President Mwinyi called on members of non-political organizations to avoid breaking the law by involving themselves in political campaigns instead of serving the interests of their members in accordance with the conditions under which they were registered.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi repeated his call to all Tanzanians to avoid getting involved in events which could undermine security during the electoral campaigns and particularly on the day of the elections.

President Mwinyi ordered the national security institutions to take legal action against all those who were bent on disrupting peace in the country.

Former KGB General Meets Ex-'BOSS' Chief
MB2309174395 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 23 Sep 95 p 11

[Report by Chris Steyn]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At the age of 40, Oleg Kalugin was the youngest general ever in the postwar KGB. He headed the organisation's Foreign Counter Intelligence section, known as the First Directorate. But he broke with communism and publicly denounced the spy organisation following his retirement in 1990.

He attributed his disillusionment to the years he spent undercover in the West, particularly in Washington, and also to the KGB's shabby treatment in later years of a spy whom Kalugin recruited in America and who provided Russia with information which he regarded as being of considerable strategic importance.

Kalugin presented General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS), with a copy of his recently published book, *Spymaster*. The inscription read: "To General Hendrik van den Bergh. With high respect and best wishes. We were adversaries in the past fighting each other in cold and hot wars across continents. Today we live in peace and work together for a better and safer world. Oleg D. Kalugin. September 13."

Kalugin said the image he had always had of Van den Bergh was that of a tough man who helped the racist regime stay in power. "In that sense he was a bad man," he said. During the cold War people "looked sinister", Kalugin said, and Van den Bergh was no different. "We thought he was very effective. It was largely due to the effectiveness of his organisation that the efforts of the SACP (the South African Communist Party) at the time were largely useless. He kept our respective countries as well as developments unfavorable to the regime in check."

During their meeting, the generals discussed the case of the Russian spy Yuri Loginov who was arrested in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, on July 20, 1967 after the CIA's Chief of Counter Intelligence, James Jesus Angleton, exposed him to BOSS.

Kalugin told Van den Bergh that Loginov had in fact been a CIA agent, to which the South African replied that he had known all along that Loginov had been "a double".

Van den Bergh said he personally went to pick up "my new friend" (Loginov) after Angleton had provided him with the address. "I just questioned him on the day of his arrest. He had bad flu. I took him to a posh restaurant and he had a very good dinner. Then to prison.

"I gave instructions that he was to be well treated. Not as a prisoner. I guarantee you, no hand was ever lifted against Loginov. It was clear to me he was a double agent."

Kalugin interjected: "He was not a KGB plant. Angleton bungled the whole thing".

Van den Bergh replied: "I got him (Loginov) as a gift, so I couldn't really criticise him (Angleton)."

But Van den Bergh added that Loginov was of "no use" to him in South Africa. "But you made a good case propaganda-wise," Kalugin retorted.

Van den Bergh described how apartheid architect and former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd had told him: "You must clean our country. I cannot carry on with my policies under these circumstances". To this he replied: My hands are tied, and asked for the introduction of legislation, including the 90-day law, to "untie" his hands.

Asked by Kalugin how many political detainees he had had in his time, Van den Bergh answered between 80 and 100.

"You were not as bad as the Soviets," the Russian remarked. "I thought there were thousands."

Kalugin disclosed that although he had wanted the KGB to infiltrate every intelligence organisation in the world, it had never succeeded in infiltrating BOSS.

"No you did not," answered Van den Bergh. "And you never found me trying to penetrate your organisation."

Van den Bergh then described how he had used an elaborate disinformation strategy to force a senior South African Communist Party (SACP) official, Piet Beylerveld, to betray his leader, Braam Fisher. His plan involved persuading SACP members to believe that Fisher was secretly collaborating with Van den Bergh.

To this, Kalugin remarked: "The best way to compromise anyone is to befriend him. Not in an obvious way ... but so that it becomes known."

Van den Bergh also revealed how the head of the British Mafia, Charles Richardson, had stolen documents from the African National Congress (ANC) offices in London and sent them to BOSS with a woman "whom we met" at the airport.

"I had nothing to do with it," said Van den Bergh, "but I accepted them."

Kalugin said that after having met Van den Bergh, he no longer believed that he was a Nazi sympathiser and "the Himmler" of South Africa. "All my misconceptions about him were removed," he said.

Kalugin said the meeting symbolised "an abandonment, at least on one side, of ideological implacability" as well as the establishment of "mutual respect based on professionalism".

"We were both very ardent supporters of our systems. But we've discarded some of the absolutely harmful notions on how the world should be run.

"And now that we have removed the barriers of intransigence, we have become members of the same corporation. The same shop. The brotherhood of spies.

"In our job we have to be distrustful. But there must be a certain limit. Otherwise you spoil your own character."

Van den Bergh replied: "You and I have nothing against each other; so why should you be cross with me and I with you?

"This meeting has sort of convinced me that I must go to Moscow."

Kalugin, in a toast to Van den Bergh over dinner, said: "God blessed him with a talent. He is a man who managed to keep this country safe from the dangers we all know."

In his toast to the Russian, Van den Bergh said it had been a "great pleasure" to meet him that he was "indeed most welcome" in South Africa, and that he hoped to visit him in his country.

Various other matters relating to intelligence were discussed but this was off-the-record. Kalugin was visiting South Africa as the guest of Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers.

Views Countries' Transformations

MB2509105395 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
25 Sep 95 p 9

[Report by Chris Steyn]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia will take 10 years to "catch up" with South Africa technological and economically, meaning South [words indistinct] of the KGB's Foreign Counter Intelligence division known as the First Directorate.

He was in South Africa last week as a guest of Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers. Kalugin said he regarded South Africa and Russia as two emerging nations in the world with much more in common than just their political and social problems.

"There is hardly any other country in the world with as much in common with South Africa as Russia. They were both imprisoned by ideology. This kept them isolated from the world. As major powers, they

used to be symbols of evil. They were among the last countries in the world to shed their prejudices...So far apart geographically, so close in spirit."

Kalugin said the most important similarity between the two nations was that they had both "emerged from slavery". But while South Africa now had a "great chance" to become one of the leading powers in the world, Russia had not yet succeeded in transforming its "authoritarian" nature.

"The state remains employer Number One and Owner Number One. Land reforms have not been carried out, and land was still technically in the hands of the state."

Kalugin said another factor that was inhibiting progress in Russia was that bureaucracy had increased instead of decreased. Also he said the tax system was inadequate and ruinous. "You cannot milk a cow unless you feed it first. Most entrepreneurs survive by breaking the law and avoiding taxes. When money is earned it is immediately transferred illegally to banks in England and Switzerland."

He said that, unlike South Africa, there needed to be a "complete overhaul" of the system in Russia. "It is an irony. But we will simply have to face the music. South Africa has a developed infrastructure based on free enterprise. Russia has been bankrupt. Technologically, South Africa is in a modern age. Russia is not."

He said inflation was unchecked in Russia, while virtually all economic activity was confined to the financial sector. Production continued to drop, and was less than half of what it was five years ago.

"One of the great reasons behind the collapse of the economy was that in the old days 75% of the economy was militarily oriented. Now that we have dismantled most of the machine, we are not producing consumer goods."

The problem was worsened by the fact that 30% of agricultural produce perished before it reached the consumer. This was largely due to inadequate infrastructures, including bad storage facilities.

Roughly about 5-million people were now unemployed in Russia. "In the old days everyone would do something."

Kalugin said that Russia's dismantling of communist structures had "shattered people's hopes" because they had been left with "a void".

"Russia's main weakness after 75 years of Soviet power is that the work ethic for personal advancement has been destroyed."

The general said that while in South Africa the majority of the people were not given a chance to prove themselves, in Russia "people expected the Politburo to look after them".

"Private initiative was simply killed in Russia. The collective destroyed the individual. Russia is psychologically backward," he said. A great deal of attention had to be paid now to social problems and the government would have to concentrate on ways to improve the quality of life for ordinary people.

"The new government in Russia has abandoned social welfare. Communism kept people in poverty but they were still sure of a tomorrow. Now [words indistinct] he said, made the threats of a reversal to the old order very real. However, members of the younger generation, who had tasted freedom would not be so willing to "give it back", and would prevent Russia from retreating completely into the past.

In addition to everything else, the Russian parliament had become "insignificant" with President Boris Yeltsin as the decision-maker. Kalugin said Yeltsin was likely to ignore the results of the December 17 national elections which Kalugin predicted would be won by a two-thirds majority by the Communists and the Nationalists. "He has always ignored parliament."

Yeltsin was scoring between 3% and 8% of the popular vote in opinion polls at present, he calculated. He thought he would finish it within a week."

Kalugin said \$6-billion [words indistinct] Service, was concerned, Kalugin said it had not regained its old awesome power and was not likely to do so because of the effective "dismemberment" of the feared and notorious spy machine. "The best people in the service had left. It has lost its lustre. Some of the old people have joined criminal elements, however."

This had resulted in the Russian Mafia becoming more powerful than the Italian Mafia. "Virtually every private enterprise has to share its profits. If they do not, they may be blown up or their members assassinated."

A positive development, however, had been the upwards move of the media from its Fourth Estate position to second place behind the president. "The press is now a powerful weapon of democracy," he said.

Nevertheless, Kalugin believed that Russia would be a "prosperous and mighty" power again — one day.

MiG 29's on First Visit to Southern Africa
MB2309173495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA September 23
SAPA — The first two Russian MiG 29's to visit Southern Africa participated in a military air show at Hoedspruit air force base on Saturday [23 September].

The aircraft practiced with South African Mirages for the past week in preparation of the international military air show to be held at Waterkloof air force base in Pretoria next month. Lt-Col Frikkie Knoetse of the South African Air Force [SAAF] said the Mig 29's — which arrived in the country on Tuesday [19 September] — were very modern and performed well. "On top of its excellent manoeuvrability, the Mig 29 is as easy to fly as the South African Impala," he said.

A general in the Russian Air Force, Dmitry Gavrilov, said he hoped the relationship between the two air forces would continue to grow. He also expressed the hope that SAAF pilots would visit his country soon.

The Russian transport plane, Antonov, in which the two disassembled Mig 29's were brought to the country, also participated in Saturday's show. The Antonov is the second largest cargo plane in the world.

Thousands of people streamed to the air force base on Saturday to watch military aircraft perform all sorts of manoeuvres and tricks. Of the day's highlights included a fly past by the SAAF's aerobatics group the Silver Falcons, a parachute jump by the Golden Eagles and a simulated ground attack.

Court Rules in Favor of W. Cape in Dispute
MB2209091595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0849 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Sept 22
SAPA — The Constitutional Court has ruled in favour of the Western Cape government in the province's delimitation dispute with central government.

In the judgment handed down in Johannesburg on Friday [22 September] morning, the court found that section 16 (a) of the Local Government Transition Act was unconstitutional and that all proclamations made under it were invalid.

However, the court exercised the special powers vested in it by the constitution and suspended its ruling until Parliament rectified the inconsistencies. Parliament has been given until October 25 to do so, or else the local government elections cannot go ahead.

Further on Court Ruling

*MB2209105395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1031 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA — The Constitutional Court on Friday [22 September] ruled unanimously that powers granted to President Nelson Mandela to amend the Local Government Transition Act by proclamation were unconstitutional.

The practical effect of the court's ruling would be that every step taken in preparation of the local government election pursuant to Mandela's presidential proclamations would be invalidated, court president Justice Arthur Chaskalson said in his judgment.

"Unless this can be rectified, the local government elections cannot proceed as planned on November 1."

However, an order which would in effect disrupt the functioning of transitional local government structures and prevent the local polls being held would not in his view be in the interests of good government.

It could lead to increased tension in areas where the inhabitants were anxious to democratise their local structures and to considerable waste of expenditure bearing in mind the preparations already under way, Chaskalson said.

By exercising the special powers vested in it by the constitution, the court suspended its ruling to allow parliament time to rectify the defect.

Parliament would be given until October 25 to decide whether it wished to take the necessary steps to permit the elections on November 1, Chaskalson said.

The court was handing down judgment in a wards delimitation dispute between the Western Cape and central governments.

By a majority of nine to two, the court ruled that Mandela's proclamations, which overrode local government decisions by the Western Cape government, were invalid.

Mandela: Elections To Proceed

*MB2209155795 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1400 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela says the local government elections and the preparations for them will go ahead as planned, despite the verdict by the Constitutional Court that his proclamations affecting the Western Cape are unconstitutional.

The president says he will consult with cabinet at the earliest possible opportunity. He has also recommended that Parliament convene as soon as possible for an

emergency sitting on Article 16 (a) of the Local Government Transition Act.

Mr. Mandela said the government respects the Constitutional Court's decision and will support it. He says it is the government's duty to ensure that the local government elections go ahead as planned. He denied reports that today's ruling placed the local elections in jeopardy.

ANC Endorses Decision

*MB2209155295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA — The Constitutional Court's decision that powers granted to the President to amend the Local Government Transition Act by proclamation were unconstitutional was an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the constitution, the African National Congress said on Friday [2 September].

It was also an indication of the court's commitment to the proper execution of its duties. However, its ruling did not call into question the content of the proclamations issued by Mandela, but rather indicated that parliament was the most appropriate constitutional channel through which to achieve the same basic results, the ANC said in a statement.

It also did not in any way validate the position of the Western Cape provincial government with regard to the demarcation of Cape Town. The ANC's prime concern was that local government elections should go ahead as scheduled and "we therefore urge parliament to reconvene as soon as possible before 25 October to rectify these inconsistencies".

"The process of democratisation and the establishment of representative and capable local councils cannot be delayed any longer." [passage omitted]

De Klerk on 'Serious Situation'

*MB2209161495 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President and National Party leader F.W. de Klerk says the court ruling is far-reaching. He says it has created a serious situation that has to be addressed immediately by the government.

Mr. de Klerk says the government will have to weigh its options. These include calling a parliamentary sitting to pass legislative amendments or postponing the local government elections scheduled for 1 November. Mr. de Klerk was speaking at Durban International Airport after visiting strife-torn areas in KwaZulu/Natal this morning.

De Klerk Elaborates

MB2209173595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1700 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Sept 22 SAPA — National Party [NP] leader F W de Klerk on Friday [22 September] said legislation on the November local government elections should not contain the proclamations declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court earlier in the day.

"Should the African National Congress insist on having the said controversial proclamations confirmed through legislation, the NP will oppose it," he said in a statement in Pretoria. The NP would support legislation necessary to hold the elections, provided that it did not contain clauses on controversial issues not essential for the elections to take place.

"This includes the controversial proclamations regarding the Western Cape's provincial committee that formed the basis for the case before the Constitutional Court," de Klerk said. He added the NP would discuss its approach to the matter in more detail on Tuesday next week.

Kriel, DP Welcome Ruling

MB2209161595 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Western Cape Premier Hernus Kriel has hailed the Constitutional Court ruling as yet another victory for the National Party [NP].

He said his government had nothing against NP MP Roelf Meyer, who is also the national provincial affairs and constitutional development minister. In his capacity as minister, Mr. Meyer allowed the presidential proclamations amending the bill to go through.

[Begin Kriel recording] We on this side, from the NP in the Western Cape, don't hold anything against Mr. Meyer because of the situation that he finds himself in, of being a NP minister. But in terms of the rules of the game, the rules of the Constitution, the rules of Parliament, he must do what the theme committee says. [end recording]

Mr. Kriel said he could not preempt the decisions of the NP caucus. However, the Western Cape government would ask that the proclamations not be allowed to remain in effect.

The Democratic Party in the Western Cape also hailed the ruling as a victory for those supporting federalism. It said the Constitutional Court had established its independence from the cabinet and from Parliament.

IFP Applauds Court

MB2409132695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Sept 24 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Sunday "applauded" Friday's [22 September] Constitutional Court ruling that the power delegated to the President by Parliament to pass proclamations on local government elections was unconstitutional.

IFP Senator Ruth Rabinowitz said in a statement presidential proclamations had radically reduced the provinces' powers with regard to local government. "The Court's judgment has vindicated the IFP's consistent opposition to amendments to the Local Government Transition Act which have enabled the President to interfere counterproductively in local government affairs," she said.

While President Nelson Mandela had said that the local government elections would still be held in November, the IFP was concerned about the legitimacy of the elections in Gauteng. Rabinowitz said thousands of people, including aspiring candidates especially from opposition parties, had not been registered on the voters' roll although they had submitted registration forms.

Mandela on Friday moved to quash fears that the elections had been scuppered by Friday's Constitutional Court ruling. "The Court's judgment does not create any crisis whatsoever," he said at a press conference convened after the court's ruling. Mandela said he would recommend to Cabinet that Parliament reconvene to rectify the defects. National Assembly Speaker Frene Ginwala said Parliament could be recalled on October 4 to rectify defects in the Local Government Transition Act.

The court ruled that Section 16(A) of the Act passed by Parliament last year was unconstitutional and that all presidential proclamations in terms of this provision were accordingly invalid. "Unless this can be rectified, the local government elections cannot proceed as planned on November 1," Constitutional Court president Mr Justice Arthur Chaskalson said in his judgment. The court exercised its special constitutional powers to suspend the effect of its ruling until October 25 to allow Parliament to rectify the defect.

Kriel Now on 'Political Map'

MB2409194995 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 24 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Freek Swart]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Hernus Kriel's name is reverberating today in the National Party [NP] after the

Western Cape premier's victory when the Constitutional Court ruled against the mighty ANC and its leader, President Nelson Mandela.

The development has placed Kriel on the political map countrywide — as an NP leader who has the guts to tackle the ANC.

On 22 September, the court decided in favor of Kriel and his MEC [member of the Executive Council], Peter Marais, ruling that President Mandela didn't have the right to issue proclamations on the elections for local authorities. Two of the proclamations affected Kriel's provincial rights. President Mandela now has to go back to Parliament to force his will on the demarcation of constituencies in the Western Cape.

Some of the wider political implications are that Kriel, who has made a meteoric rise politically, is heading, so many Nationalists believe, for a collision course with Roelf Meyer, the NP's northern "crown prince."

As minister of provincial affairs and constitutional development, Roelf Meyer had made possible Mandela's proclamations, now found to be invalid by the court.

Anne-Marie Mischke reports that on 26 September the NP will decide on its future strategies. The first shots at the ANC could possibly even be heard at the 27 September cabinet meeting to reflect on the content of the legislation that has to be debated at a special session of Parliament, tentatively scheduled for 4 October.

Immediately after the court's ruling, the tussle shifted to the political arena where the NP has vowed, through leader F.W. de Klerk and Kriel, to tackle the ANC at the highest level — namely, in Parliament. [passage omitted]

W. Cape Premier Criticizes ANC Government

*MB2409165095 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 24 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Colin Cruywagen]

[FBIS Translated Text] Western Cape Premier Hernus Kriel is tired of the ANC's nonsense, which is leading the country to becoming a banana republic. It can't continue this way, he told RAPPORT in an interview.

He refuted sporadic rumors that the Western Cape wanted to secede from the rest of the Republic. "We are definitely not planning to break away from the rest of the country."

Kriel apportioned blame to the ANC, the senior partner in the government of national unity, for the situation in many parts of the country. He mentioned instances in the Eastern Cape where the MEC [member of the Executive

Council] for safety and security has been suspended but was still receiving a salary; while a member of the premier's office issued illegal permits for the removal of cycads.

Then there is the Rocky Malebane-Metsing saga over controversial contracts that he dished out at a time when he was involved in a power struggle with Northwest Premier Popo Molefe.

Kriel said there still was no government in the Northern Province where Premier Ngoako Ramathlodi was "governing;" and in Mpumalanga there was the Eugene Nyati scandal, where a consultant was hired at exorbitant costs.

"The Western Cape also has not escaped the ANC. We know about Dr. Allan Boesak; while its leader in the province, Chris Nissen, was not even accepted by his provincial caucus."

He is perturbed to hear that the Western Cape's contribution to the gross domestic product was 15 percent, but that the province had to surrender two-thirds of it to the other provinces.

"What is there for us by remaining part of a banana republic?" Kriel said the ANC had a dangerous tendency of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. He referred in particular to education and health in the Western Cape where the province's budget has been cut. There are fears that health services will grind to a halt, and that more than 5,000 teachers will be dismissed.

As recently as this week, it was said in the Western Cape legislature that 5,000 health officials were in danger of losing their jobs unless the central government allocated more funds. The future looks even darker after the Financial and Fiscal Commission proposed that funds for the Western Cape should be reduced 3.41 percent during the next five years.

"Already I have written to President Nelson Mandela and Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg telling them there was no way that we could manage with our budget. We are delivering services to people who are entitled to them, and the money was not stolen," he said.

He further criticized the ANC for its concept of nation-building, and said the ANC meant only one thing: "The ANC wants minority rights eliminated, and its objective is one national identity, one culture, and one language. Ironically, that language is English, the language of the colonial powers." Kriel said.

He said the National Party's concept of nation-building embraced the protection of minority identities, language, and culture.

President Mandela Visits Eastern Cape 23 Sep Sympathizes With Nurses

*MB2309134995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1255 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] KING WILLIAM'S TOWN Sept 23 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [23 September] assured nurses of his support for their pay demands but said his government had no more money.

"Government is in difficulty with not enough resources. There is no money at all to increase salaries," he said during a surprise visit to King William's Town's Grey Hospital. Working conditions for health workers were not satisfactory after years of neglect and discrimination under apartheid. "Sometimes I get really distressed to see the difficult conditions you are working under," Mandela told the nurses, who went on strike last week over demands for overtime pay. There was a shortage of doctors, nurses, hospitals and drugs, he said, but this could not be addressed overnight.

He appealed for patience and a suspension of all labour action by health workers while government and workers' representatives addressed their grievances. "Your grievances are legitimate and have the full understanding of the Government of National Unity. Regrettably, the government can not at this time meet all the demands," the president said during another surprise visit to nearby Bisho Hospital.

The hospital visits, which came during a trip to meet African National Congress officials and to launch the party's local government election campaign, had been kept under wraps until the last moment in order to keep them informal and avoid a fanfare, according to acting Eastern Cape Premier Prof Shepherd Mayathula.

Mandela said good progress had been made in talks this week between health workers and health minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma. He said he would be taking a personal interest in improving health workers' working conditions and was confident an amicable solution would be found. [passage omitted]

Says Rival Parties Discourage Voting

*MB2309161795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1536 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHO Sept 23 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [23 September] accused rival political parties of using agents to discourage voting in the local government elections.

He said these parties, which he did not name, were racist and could not accept they no longer held power in South Africa. "They have enrolled a few Africans, Indians and

coloureds, who have no backbone and are happy to be used as a shield to cover their party's racism," Mandela told about 10,000 supporters at the launch of the African National Congress (ANC) local government election campaign in the Eastern Cape. However, nothing would be allowed to interfere with the ANC's commitment to provide education, health care and amenities to all South Africans, Mandela said.

Mandela asked whites to support his drive to build national unity in South Africa. He called for unity and community involvement to combat crime and promote development, both issues in the Eastern Cape. The local government elections, scheduled for 1 November, marked a crucial phase in the democratisation of South Africa. "I call upon whites throughout South Africa to support me in building national unity," Mandela said. "Community involvement is the answer to successfully tackling the poverty, crime and lack of development that has for so long been a burden of the Eastern Cape."

The ANC recognised the province suffered, perhaps more acutely than other provinces, from apartheid's legacy of poverty, underdevelopment, unemployment and deprivation, Mandela said. The ANC-led government of the province had, however, made an impressive start in alleviating these problems. Mandela urged the election of reliable people and said ANC councillors would ensure the Eastern Cape's resources were used to benefit all of the province's people.

An economic boost was vital for job creation and required a vision for a local economy and co-operation between labour, government, business and communities. Socio economic upliftment would help to reduce rising crime in the province. The recent "barbaric" attack on foreign tourists at Lusikisiki should spur immediate action to make South Africa and its communities safe for its people and visitors.

Responding to an earlier question about alleged lack of delivery in the Eastern Cape, Mandela said his government had already achieved more than the National Party managed in 45 years. "Ours is a spectacular achievement compared to the previous government," he said.

Reassures White Civil Servants

*MB2309172595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHO Sept 23 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [23 September] reassured white civil servants and traditional leaders of the important role government and the African National Congress foresaw for them in South Africa.

Launching the ANC's Eastern Cape local government election campaign in the provincial capital, Bisho, he said the region relied heavily on civil servants for delivery of essential services and recognised their importance in implementing Reconstruction and Development Programme projects. "The ANC has no plans to leave our civil servants out in the cold. We need you to work together with us towards building a better life for all our communities," Mandela told about 10,000 supporters.

Talking to ANC leaders earlier, he said the white minority should be assured they had nothing to fear from the ANC-dominated government. Whites should take the lead in nation-building and share their skills, knowledge and training with those disadvantaged by apartheid. At the rally he urged whites to join him in building unity.

He was confident a solution would be found to tensions between elected and traditional leaders. There was no reason why the two groups could not work together. Chiefs were extremely important, *and* while some "irresponsible" elements failed to understand this, tribal authorities were on the whole very effective, he said.

Supports Hospitalized Premier

MB2309134895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1232 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHO Sept 23 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Saturday [23 September] gave his full support to Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba following calls for the elderly premier's dismissal.

"I am fully committed to supporting Ray, who is a veteran of the struggle," Mandela told patients and nurses at Bisho Hospital during a surprise visit on Saturday before meeting African National Congress leaders and launching his party's local government election campaign in the province.

Mhlaba, 75, was still on a drip in Port Elizabeth's Greenacres private hospital on Saturday after his admission on Friday for blood tests following attacks of dizziness and headaches, hospital staff and provincial officials said.

The former Robben Island prisoner had been struggling for post-apartheid changes for over 50 years. "He is a man who loves you," Mandela said. "Your premier is one of the most caring leaders in the country."

Eastern Cape Premier Admitted to Hospital

MB2209173695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1657 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA — Eastern Cape finance MEC [member of the Executive

Council] Prof S Mayatula has been appointed acting premier of the province following the hospitalisation of premier Raymond Mhlaba.

Mhlaba had been advised by his personal physician to undergo tests and will be in hospital for the duration of the tests, provincial cabinet secretary Zam Titus said on Friday. "It is not possible at this stage to indicate how long the premier will be away from office," he said adding that Mhlaba was looking "fit and strong". The tests were "purely routine".

Mandela: Nzo, Bengu To Remain in Cabinet

MB2509064795 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela says he has no plans to dismiss controversial cabinet ministers Alfred Nzo and Sibusiso Bengu and is not planning a cabinet reshuffle now. But, he added, that did not mean that he would never do it.

Talking specifically about Foreign Minister Nzo and Education Minister Bengu, who have been strongly criticized by the media, opposition parties, and privately by ANC colleagues, Mr. Mandela said both men were doing good work. He added that Professor Bengu, criticized for failing to tackle apartheid education until the last week of this parliamentary session, had been targeted by racists trying to protect white education. Mr. Mandela also said insinuation that some ministers were incompetent and that they were cabinet members merely because he was loyal to his friends were unjustified.

Buthelezi Addresses Peaceful Shaka Day Rally

MB2409131995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1203 GMT 24 Sep 95

[Report by Bobby Jordan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] STANGER Sept 24 SAPA — About 8,000 Zulus gathered peacefully beside Shaka's grave in Stanger on the KwaZulu-Natal north coast on Sunday [24 September] for a Shaka Day rally amid a large security force presence.

Zulu marchers armed with traditional weapons sang and danced through the streets of Stanger before the gathering. IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and KwaZulu-Natal government leaders paid tribute to King Shaka, calling him a "man of peace" who strove for reconciliation between groups of people.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, dressed in traditional Zulu attire, told the crowd the Zulu nation was entering its final phase of liberation. In a gesture of goodwill towards Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini,

Buthelezi pledged his loyalty to the King saying Zulus "will do everything to preserve the throne". The greatest threat to the Zulu Kingdom at present, Buthelezi said, was internal dispute. However, dispute was part of a natural process of a nation's evolution.

In stark contrast to his address at last weekend's IFP National Council meeting where he had threatened to resign from the IFP, Buthelezi told Sunday's gathering he would remain committed to the cause of the Zulu nation. "I was born with a special responsibility to lead the Zulu nation through the difficult stages of its political struggle towards its final liberation," Buthelezi said.

In an earlier address KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said Shaka Day was a day of commemoration for all people. Responding to widespread criticism that Sunday's event had been hijacked by the IFP, he said the day was open to all groups. "King Shaka should not be regarded as a toy hero of the House of Nandi who can only be remembered in a family ritual. Those who do certainly err, but those who prevent and prohibit others from commemorating this day commit a greater error."

Both the ANC and the Zulu Royal House condemned the event last week. The King had announced his intention not to attend Sunday's celebrations before claiming the event was not valid.

Reasons for 'Near Anarchy' in Natal Viewed

MB2209171795 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 22-28 Sep 95 pp 10-12

[Report by Eddie Koch, Paul Stober, and Marion Edmonds]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] It is a drizzling Wednesday night on Durban's beachfront and there is a machine at the amusement park called The Octopus, which uses a powerful electric turbine to twirl its occupants around in plastic cubicles which spin at great speed on the end of a set of gyrating mechanical tentacles.

The contraption, its screaming riders watched by a group of onlookers who appear to be mesmerised by the perpetual motion, is a metaphor for the province that surrounds it. KwaZulu-Natal is whirling into what the Human Rights Commission (HRC) describes as a "situation of near anarchy, and the politicians at the control panel are unable to find the stop button."

Other images from the same rainy night on the esplanade describe the effects of the centrifugal forces that are ripping through the region. [passage omitted]

One block away a van without number plates pulls up outside a fast food complex called The Bazaar. Out get

two drunk men with their girlfriends. One has a .45 on his hip. The other takes an automatic rifle from under the seat of the vehicle, folds back the stock, and asks one of the women to hide it under her jacket before they walk off into the night.

A new regional dialect is emerging to describe people like this, who so brazenly stalk the streets and the villages of KwaZulu-Natal. Last month nearly 100 people were killed in political violence and more than 200 houses were burned down. "The spoos and the sdoos are the single most important cause," says Linda McLean of the Human Rights Commission.

"Spoos" are the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] militias, more formally known as self-protection units (SPUs). Some call them the amafwerandis because residents in Inkatha areas have been forced to pay five rand each for the upkeep of the units. "Sdoos" are ANC-aligned self-defence units (SDUs) some of whose members have formed renegade gangs which terrorise people in areas that were once considered ANC strongholds. And there is a new band of thugs who operate in KwaMashu and Umlazi near Durban, and call themselves the "Akaplas". They are Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]) and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla) dissidents who last year deserted from the national army base in Wallmansthal.

While the acronyms of terror proliferate, there are signs that the country's political centre cannot keep its problem province from sliding into chaos. At a national level, senior figures in government, including people in the inner circle which advises the president, admit they do not have a coherent strategy for dealing with the spiralling chaos there.

Last month the Safety and Security Ministry launched Operation Jambu. One thousand soldiers and policemen were sent to KwaZulu-Natal and they have, so far, not prevented the death toll from rising. The main reason, says Jenny Irish of the Network of Independent Monitors (NIM), is that the force has been dispersed around 54 flash-points in the province. In the first three weeks of the operation, 91 illegal weapons were seized and 500 people were arrested. Many of these were illegal immigrants, dagga [marijuana] smokers and drivers under the influence of alcohol.

A basic reason for confusion at national level about what to do with KwaZulu-Natal is a lack of credible information from the state's official intelligence bureau. It is now well-known that the president has thrown more than one tantrum because his staff are forced to rely on press clippings to shape their policy on the province. Sources in Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Intelligence say the National Intelligence Agency staffed with

hundreds of agents to carry out investigations, has failed to produce a credible report on the one region of the country that provides it with a valid reason to exist.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which won last year's provincial elections and is meant to govern the region, is being torn apart by a Byzantine set of battles. These conflicts, essentially between moderates in the province and a hardline group of national politicians, revolve around different styles of federalism, but are informed by deeper personal and political agendas.

The party's pragmatists, including Premier Frank Mdlalose and constitutional negotiator Arthur Konigkramer, favour a moderate set of federal principles which they believe can be negotiated with the African National Congress. The other faction — led by IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, his advisers Mario Ambrosini and Walter Felgate, and Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela — favours an autonomous Zulu kingdom that can be ruled without much interference from the ANC, even though the King himself rejects this prospect. [passage omitted]

At the same time there are ominous signs that elements in the IFP are continuing to arm and train the party's militias — on farms owned by conservative whites and in game reserves controlled by KwaZulu's old conservation agency — so that low-intensity civil strife can be used to back demands for an autonomous Zulu kingdom. [passage omitted]

And as Inkatha's political and military wings unravel the KwaZulu-Natal leadership of the African National Congress has shown itself with some notable exceptions to be thoroughly ineffective. The movement's most able leaders have either been killed or have moved into national politics. Rank-and-file members now complain openly that their leader Jacob Zuma has failed dismally to give the party direction in the province. And the lack of strong party structures on the ground leaves wide open spaces for the renegades who have joined the Sdoos and the Akaplas. [passage omitted]

SACP Leader: Democracy Requires Socialism

MB2209155595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Sept 22 SAPA — True democracy could only be achieved under a socialist government, SA [South Africa] Communist Party [SACP] general-secretary Charles Nqakula said in Pretoria on Friday [2 September].

He told the fifth congress of the SA Railways and Harbours Workers Union that the railway system could, for

example, only contribute to the reconstruction and development programme if it remained under public control. The whole continent and not just South Africans should benefit from the reconstruction and development programme, so as to ensure that people from neighbouring countries did not have to seek a livelihood in South Africa.

Nqakula said workers should not only press for more pay and better working conditions but should also use the workplace for promoting democratic activity. "One of the resolutions we should adopt at this congress, therefore, must be connected to political training for our members."

South African Press Review for 23 Sep

MB2309161895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BEELD

Unions Must Be Held Responsible — Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 September says in a page 8 editorial: "Nurses who are supposed to care for people leave their patients to care for themselves; members of Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union] who are supposed to help maintain safety, assault people." "How can there be development when the state and other authorities are so shamelessly blackmailed and there is ongoing destruction?" It adds: "People like President Nelson Mandela and Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma simply will have to sweat out the current season of strikes and hope that greater realism takes hold. We believe the trade union movement will seriously prejudice itself if it continues to strive for power without responsibility. There are already indications that membership is declining. We hope the problem is handled firmly by the authorities with the strict maintenance of law and order." The editorial concludes: "Perhaps it is time that trade unions be held collectively responsible for damage and disruption."

Parole System Needs Review — A second editorial on page 8 of the same edition states: "The shocking case of a criminal sentenced to 18 years in prison for a murder committed while he was out on parole points to a system that is unacceptable. The same criminal had been released twice before unconditionally, before his sentences had expired. A system that allows this kind of thing cannot work in a country that already has the highest crime rate in the world." The Department of Correctional Services cannot be held responsible, as "they were only doing what the law said they must do. The criminal had been granted amnesty several times. It was therefore a political decision." BEELD cautions:

"The state owes it to the public, the police, and the courts to make it more difficult for convicted criminals to be granted bail."

SATURDAY STAR

Call Crisis a Crisis — "The social order is unravelling at the edges," according to a 23 September editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English. "It is illustrative of life in South Africa in 1995 that a shocking crime is rendered almost routine because of the frequency with which it occurs." The high crime rate will — and already is — scaring away investors and tourists, "and the first victims will be the poor, those most in need of the jobs that investment creates." The editorial adds: "The governments of both the province and the country do not seem to believe that they might have a full-blown crisis on their hands. We see few emergency actions being initiated at governmental level. The police, morale dipping, tread a lonely path." It concludes: "We sit like rabbits mesmerised by headlights; in danger of being overrun. Is it not time to call a crisis a crisis?"

South African Press Review for 24 Sep

MB2409165495

[FBIS Editorial Report]

RAPPORT

Court Passes First Test — "In its first real test of political impartiality, the Constitutional Court has proved itself to be a body that is capable of playing a significant and responsible role," observes a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 24 September. Through this, a "measure of mistrust" due to the fact that of its members are aligned with the ANC has been eliminated. The new South Africa has, since coming into being, been threatened with secession by provinces that felt "their right to be different from what the ANC preferred was being interfered with." In KwaZulu/Natal, this tension has been so high that it has come close to an open civil war. "Uniform and independent" action by the Constitutional Court is "indispensable in helping South Africa through its growing period." If not, "we could very well lose everything that we hoped to gain through political reform." The Constitutional Court will, therefore, "not be judged on the basis of one verdict."

SUNDAY TIMES

'Dramatic Effect' — "The Constitutional Court's declaration that presidential proclamations issued in terms of the Local government Transition Act were unconstitutional has had dramatic effect. Parliament will reconvene to do the work which it tried to delegate to the

executive, and perhaps its members will in future take their responsibilities under the doctrine of the separation of powers more seriously," says a page 24 editorial in the 24 September edition of Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English. It adds: "All is not well in the higher courts which, increasingly, will be drawn into political issues by the very character of our new democracy. The credibility of the courts, as a result of poor appointments in the past and of their role in enforcing unjust laws, is not robust. Yet that credibility, given the new role of the courts as political arbiters, is perhaps more important than it has ever been. It would be a pity if the judges themselves did not acknowledge the existence of a problem and deal with it before other, less sophisticated, elements of society were tempted to intervene."

South African Press Review for 25 Sep

MB2509134295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

'Deep Divisions' Among Zulus — The Shaka Day celebrations "purportedly organised to commemorate the death of King Shaka, the founder of the Zulu nation," "merely serve to underline the deep divisions among the Zulu-speaking people," says a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 September. King Goodwill Zwelithini has stayed away from the celebrations on the grounds that "they have been hijacked by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]." In turn, the IFP has accused the king of "deserting his own people and making common cause with the ANC-dominated central government." These differences "go to the heart of the continuing carnage in KwaZulu/Natal, which has pitted Zulu against Zulu, dislocating whole communities and providing fertile ground for large-scale criminality in the province."

THE CITIZEN

Slow Start to Local Elections — Referring to the 1 November local elections, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 September in its page-6 editorial says "so far there is little interest or enthusiasm among voters, who simply don't know what is going on, what is at stake or what is expected of them." The National Party, Democratic Party, and others are focusing their attention "more on the inadequacies of the ANC at national level rather than the needs of the local residents." "No doubt, after the slow start, the election campaigns will pick up and we will have some angry exchanges. But we hope the opposition parties will follow the ANC example and deal with local issues which, after all, are what local elections are all about."

CAPE TIMES

Campaign for More Doctors in Rural Areas — Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 20 September in a page-6 editorial is concerned by the financial implications of the government's campaign to "lure medical doctors to the rural areas." "It makes sense to provide basic health care and facilities where the need is rather than forcing the ill and infirm to travel considerable distances at significant expense and inconvenience to the congested metropolitan centres." However, it should be "cause for concern" that some 34.5 million rands ear-

marked for Groote Schuur, Tygerberg and Red Cross hospitals is intended to be "diverted to the new campaign." Although the burden on these hospitals should be relieved to some extent by the additional rural doctors, the "financial sacrifice seem excessive." CAPE TIMES suggests that "meaningful tax breaks" would be a more efficient means of enticing doctors to the country, rather than "diverting funds from existing hospitals" and this "could be coupled with extra leave and educational perks."

Angola**UNITA's Savimbi Accepts Vice Presidency**

*MB2209192195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], told Zairian radio that he has accepted the post of vice president, but will only exercise it in February when the demobilization of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] has ended. The UNITA leader is scheduled to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Brussels at the international donors conference on Angola. Journalist Baptista Viane reports from Paris:

Savimbi said through Zairian radio yesterday that he intends to meet President Dos Santos to discuss the issue. Jonas Savimbi has finally said he will accept the post, but will only exercise it in February upon completion of the demobilization of UNITA soldiers.

Santos, Savimbi Address Meeting in Brussels

*MB2509085195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer Hilario Matuka] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], yesterday [24 September]. What were the results of the meeting?

[Correspondent Alberto de Sousa in Brussels] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday evening. Neither a communique nor a statement was issued at the end of the meeting. President Santos and the UNITA leader only shook hands and exchanged smiles for the cameras. They both appeared to be in a good mood. They said they will issue statements at the end of the roundtable today. They said they were anxiously awaiting the assistance that Angola needs.

When they arrived here in Brussels, both President Santos and the UNITA leader expressed their commitment to Angola's community rehabilitation and national reconciliation program.

[Matuka] What is the significance of the smiles of the two presidents here at the Brussels meeting, which is aimed at finding assistance for the community rehabilitation and national reconciliation program?

[Sousa] Political observers here in Brussels view it as a sign of the commitment by both the Angolan Government and UNITA to the community rehabilitation program. The program was initiated by the Angolan Gov-

ernment. UNITA has expressed its desire to actively participate in the program, and that is why Jonas Savimbi is here in Brussels. When a journalist asked Savimbi what UNITA expects from the conference, he cited a proverb that says: Hunters only share their game at the end of the hunt.

[Matuka] When exactly will the meeting begin?

[Passage indistinct] Pinheiro, the UN special representative in Angola, the Portuguese Government's representative in Angola, the Russian Government's representative in Angola, the U.S. Government's representative in Angola, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the UN Development Program director. According to the schedule, the meeting's opening session will begin at 0900 and end at 1000. President Santos will meet the Belgian prime minister at about 1015, while the rest of the Angolan delegation will continue to attend the meeting.

Further on Meeting

*MB2509074395 London BBC World Service
in English 0530 GMT 25 Sep 95*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been another meeting between Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi following their encounters in Zambia and Gabon earlier in the year. This time, the venue was Brussels, where both men are lending their support to a special roundtable on Angola aimed at raising some \$700 million to help with reconstruction and recovery in a country which has known close to 20 years of civil war. Our correspondent Chris Simpson is in Brussels and sent this report:

Another plushy hotel, another handshake. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi have met again. Both declined to give details of their discussions, but both posed amiably for the cameras while assurances were given about their availability for interviews at a later stage.

These encounters are now very much part and parcel of the Angolan peace process and no longer yield headlines. But the Brussels meeting was more of a prelude than a main event. Both President Dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi are in Belgium to lend their support to a specially convened donors' roundtable, with ministers [words indistinct] well-wishers converging on the European Commission to look at Angola's long-term prospects.

The assistance this time is not about food aid and medical supplies. Angola's humanitarian crisis has mostly

receded. It is about investing in a desperately battered infrastructure, reviving sectors of the economy which have all but collapsed, and showing that the European Union and others believe in Angola's long-term viability, not just in its oil and diamonds.

Brussels is as good a place as any to look for support. Europe initially had a much lower profile on Angola than the United States and the former Soviet Union, but countries like Belgium, France, Germany, and Britain all have important stakes. Angola is the focus of attention here in the heart of Western Europe, albeit briefly.

Swaziland

Diplomatic Relations Established With Cuba

MB2309161695 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cuba and the Kingdom of Swaziland have established diplomatic relations. The protocol was signed in Havana by the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Roberto Robaina, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr. Solomon Dlamini. Mr. Robaina noted that Swaziland was the 155th country with which Cuba had established diplomatic relations, only a day after the American House of Representatives had passed a bill aimed at isolating Cuba.

In his remarks, Mr. Dlamini said he was happy to be in the country that had contributed to the independence of Africa.

King To Require Identity Documents for Citizens

MB2409193095 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 24 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Themba Shongwe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzini — His Majesty, King Mswati III yesterday said Swazis will now be required to carry identity documents, like the people of South Africa.

Addressing, over six thousand people at Ludzidzini Cattle Byre, the King said this requirement will be enforced soon. The King had summoned the nation yesterday to present the report of the Economic Vusela commission.

The King told the nation this will help making it easy to identify Swazis.

"I saw it in other countries. It helps even in the curbing alcohol abuse, involvement in all dirty acts and maintains respect in a nation," the King said.

In a speech, which lasted 55 minutes, the King told the nation that there were lot of things to follow.

"Now that we have this report does not mean the end. This is the beginning of many things to happen," said the King.

His majesty also told the nation that recommendations of the report will be sent to all relevant government ministries on how they are implemented.

The King addressed the nation yesterday under a hot sun from 4.00 pm after the nation waited as early as 9:00 am yesterday.

Zambia

Ex-President's Bodyguards Charged With Assault

MB2209172295 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 22 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] Party in Zambia says four of its officials have been charged in the magistrates court in the east of the country. They are allegedly involved in the beating up of the deputy minister for education, Newton Nguni, during this week's by-elections. The former president, Kenneth Kaunda, now back in charge of UNIP, was there and was himself detained by police for a time. The four officials were apparently acting as Mr. Kaunda's bodyguards. On the line to Lusaka, Josephine Hazeley asked UNIP's secretary for women, Mary Fulano, what the four had been charged with and where they had been brought to court.

[Begin recording] [Fulano] They have been charged with assaulting the minister and obstructing the police from performing their duties. We don't know what that means. The officers were charged at Chama Magistrates Court. Chama is the farthest district in Eastern Province, it is the farthest district where we had the by-election, that is where Dr. Kaunda was coming from.

[Hazeley] Now, what has happened to these bodyguards now, these UNIP officials who have been charged? What has happened to them?

[Fulano] They have been granted bail and their case, I think, has been transferred to Lusaka. They will appear in court, I think, on 19th October.

[Hazeley] Now, what about Dr. Kaunda himself, was he charged with any offense at all?

[Fulano] Dr. Kaunda did not commit any offense at all, that is why he was not charged of anything. We are just surprised as to why they decided to detain him. We know that this is the effort of MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] trying to harass Dr. Kaunda.

Ever since he has returned to active politics, MMD have been very uncomfortable with Dr. Kaunda's comeback into active politics.

[Hazeley] Now, Mrs. Fulano, what do you understand are the circumstances that led to the arrest and charge against Dr. Kaunda's bodyguards?

[Fulano] The charge is that of assaulting the deputy minister, Mr. Nguni, and obstructing police from performing their duties. I think the minister was really very unfair because, instead of him giving way, he just came and blocked Dr. Kaunda's vehicles. They could not pass because he stood in the middle of the road. Instead, he

wanted Dr. Kaunda's motorcade or convoy to reverse to allow him, one vehicle only, to pass. So he was being advised to give way to Dr. Kaunda's convoy. When he refused, that is when the boys went to ask this gentleman who they didn't know he was a minister, because a minister normally flies a flag, but he had removed the flag from his vehicle. Now when he refused, that is when he was forced out of the vehicle and they slapped him, but he was not severely beaten as he claims to because he has no medical report whatsoever that he was beaten. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Government Prevents 'Many' Demonstrations

AB2309172595 Paris AFP in French
1148 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Abidjan, 23 Sep (AFP) — Many demonstrations planned by the Ivorian opposition in the country's interior towns were prevented by prefectoral authorities from taking place, under a presidential decree banning all gatherings for three months, AFP reports.

Four marches were planned by local chapters of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], a social democratic party, to protest the Electoral Code, which deals with the presidential, legislative, and municipal elections which will occur before the end of the year.

In Adzope, 85 km north of Abidjan, many policemen took positions at the gathering place at dawn, calling on the groups of opponents to leave, an AFP journalist noted. FPI and Rally of Republicans — a centrist party — officials were summoned to the prefecture, where they were reminded of the ban on all demonstrations. At the end of this discussion, they told AFP that they had to cancel their demonstration.

In Agboville, about 20 km south of Adzope, several hundred people, according to organizers, gathered "symbolically" at the town square, but were prevented by security forces from marching as planned. When questioned by telephone by AFP, Barthelemy Kotchy, chairman of the coordinating committee of the Republican Front [FR] — which comprises many opposition parties — in Agboville, strongly protested the ban, stressing that "while, we are prevented from marching, the ruling Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire organizes marches in support of Bedie everywhere." President Henri Konan Bedie is running for a new term in the presidential election, slated for 22 October.

In two other towns in the interior, Danane — 150 km northwest of Abidjan — and Divo — 160 km northwest of the capital — the gatherings were either canceled or "symbolic," according to police sources.

Opposition Youth Clash With Security Forces

AB2509112295 Paris AFP in French
1023 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Abidjan, 25 Sep (AFP) — Clashes broke out between opposition youths and security forces in Abidjan's working class district of Yopougon this morning, where a group of demonstrators raised roadblocks, an AFP correspondent noted. This demonstration, which aims at protesting against the electoral code, was organized by the youth wing of the Republican Front comprising several opposition

parties, despite a presidential decree banning any public gathering for three months during the electoral period.

The incidents began shortly after 0900 when small groups of 10 or 15 youths started raising roadblocks on the main street of Yopougon, northern Abidjan. Some 50 gendarmes began dispersing them by firing warning shots but the youth retaliated by stoning the gendarmes. [passage omitted]

Calm Returns to Abidjan

AB2509113295 Paris AFP in French
1051 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Abidjan, 25 Sep (AFP) — Calm returned to Abidjan's working-class district of Yopougon this morning after clashes broke out between security forces and opposition youths who were demonstrating despite the ban by the authorities, AFP correspondents noted. It was not immediately known whether people were wounded in the clashes

For over one and a half hours, demonstrators of the Republican Front, an umbrella of several opposition parties, raised roadblocks with burning car tires on Felix Houphouet-Boigny Boulevard. Some 50 gendarmes tried to disperse them with teargas and warning shots. Yopougon University students hostel, one of the largest in Cote d'Ivoire, was completely cordoned off by security forces and banned to traffic.

Air France Concerned With Muslim Threat

AB2209171995 Paris AFP in English
1612 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, Sep 22 (AFP) — Air France has tightened security on flights to Ouagadougou and Abidjan and at both airports because of fears of attacks from Muslim extremists, company sources said Friday [22 September]. Security was upgraded three weeks ago after a wave of attacks this summer in France attributed to Algerian Islamic fundamentalists, the French airline said.

Air France spokesman Francois Gorce said by telephone from Ouagadougou: "The Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) have made it clear they could attack anything French. So it is natural that we tighten up our security measures."

He noted that borders in the region are porous, and that some 15 suspected Muslim extremists live in Burkina Faso.

On August 31 last year, Burkina Faso took in 20 suspected Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) militants who had been expelled from France after five French diplomats were killed in Algiers.

A year later, five managed to leave the country — four of them secretly — while the others are still asking to return to France.

Gorce denied the company had received any direct threats.

But a Ouagadougou daily, *L'OBSERVATEUR PAALGA*, reported Friday: "Four times, anonymous callers have made it clear that if the Muslim militants were not helped very soon ... to return to France, Air France planes would be attacked at Ouagadougou airport."

Two days ago, the Burkina Faso capital beefed up security on the road flanking the airport by increasing police checks, with no explanation.

At Abidjan airport, which receives six flights a week from Burkina Faso, X-ray and manual luggage checks have been doubled. Air France passengers are also being checked just before boarding.

Ghana

Tension Said High Between Muslims, Christians

AB2509094095 Paris AFP in English
0006 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Ben Ephson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sekondi, Ghana, 24 Sep (AFP) — Tension is high between Muslims and Christians in Ghana, following a series of religious clashes across the West African country. Inter-faith clashes have occurred this year not only here in Sekondi, 180 kilometres (110 miles) west of Accra, but also in Ghana's second city Kumasi, 200 kilometres (125 miles) northwest of the capital. And earlier this month in Dawa, 65 kilometres (40 miles) east of Accra, a dispute over the appointment of a new Muslim chief led to fighting in which 12 people were injured.

Here in Sekondi, a city of 220,000, an evangelist who converted from Islam says he has been forced into hiding after an attack and death threats for undertaking a mission "to preach Jesus Christ to Muslims." In a secret interview Abdramane Christian Asare told AFP he had been forced to go underground after an attack in July led by Muslim youths accusing him of apostasy. "As they charged on us they were shouting that I should be killed," he said.

Members of both faiths regularly fuel animosity through audio cassettes containing derogatory remarks about each others' prophets: Christ or Mohammed. These tapes were played so often on state-owned buses that in March last year the corporation specifically banned their use. But they are still often played by both Muslim

and Christian preachers on private PA systems set up in public places.

The attack on Asare took place in Sekondi during an open-air "crusade" by Asare's Christ for the Muslim World organisation. Asare pointed out that many Muslims regard apostasy as an offence punishable by death, unless the person concerned changes his or her mind within three days.

Another prominent Sekondi minister Daniel Agyare accuses the authorities of lack of interest in the evangelist's plight. "At the police station after the attack, we had the impression that the Muslims had a blank cheque to do whatever they wanted. Even at the police station they threatened to behead Asare."

Agyare warned that Christian youths in Sekondi were now arming themselves to resist any further attacks, pointing out that freedom of religion and association are both guaranteed under Ghana's 1992 constitution.

Local Muslim youths say they will attack Asare as long as he continues to "insult and attack Muslims in his preaching." Muslim elders have been more conciliatory, offering to pay for the damage in July's attack estimated at 11.5 million cedis (about 10,000 dollars) in a bid to get the matter settled out of court. Spokesman Alhaji Raji told AFP he wanted to bury the whole issue. "We are only interested in jaw-jaw, not war-war. We wish to settle this unfortunate incident amicably," he said.

In recent years Ghana has seen a series of religious and ethnic disputes. The most serious clashes have occurred in the northeast of the country around Tamale, 420 kilometres (260 miles) north of Accra. Fighting there between ethnic Konkombas and their traditional overlords the Dagombas plus allied Nanumbas and Gonjas left an official death toll of over 2,000 in February last year. A second round of fighting in March this year left 129 dead, according to official figures.

Although that dispute largely concerns land rights, the rivalries have been made worse by the fact that the Dagombas are traditionally Muslim, while many Konkombas are animist. Inter-Muslim clashes over doctrinal disputes have also occurred this year both in Kumasi and in Wenchi, 310 kilometres (190 miles) northwest of Accra.

Nigeria

Government Reportedly Arrests Opposition Figure

AB2309175895 Paris AFP in English
0945 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Sept 23 (AFP) — Nigerian security police have arrested a prominent political

opponent of the military regime, Gani Fawehinmi, and four of his supporters, close colleagues told AFP Saturday [23 September].

They said Fawehinmi, a lawyer and human rights activist, was held in Lagos Friday as he was about to address a demonstration in support of the National Conscience (NC) party he created in October 1994.

Fawehinmi, an open critic of the ruling military junta and advocate of a swift return to civilian rule, was arrested in Lagos last July in similar circumstances and charged with seditious assembly and publication of statements calling for an end to the military regime.

He was freed on bail later in the month by a court in Lagos.

All demonstrations, assemblies and political activities have been banned in Nigeria since General Sani Abacha seized power in November 1993.

In June he announced the lifting of the ban but warned political figures against "irresponsible" statements or actions likely to damage state security.

The arrest of Fawehinmi comes as the international community waits for news of 43 civilians and military officers, among them former head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo, convicted of taking part in an alleged abortive coup earlier this year.

Several of those convicted are reported to have been condemned to death and others given long prison sentences.

In London THE TIMES newspaper reported Saturday that British Prime Minister had refused to meet Nigerian Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi who arrived in London unexpectedly as part of a highranking Nigerian delegation.

According to the newspaper the delegation wanted to strike a bargain involving the lives of the convicted men in support for British help in resoring civilian rule.

Abacha is expected to make a major speech on October 1, Nigeria's national day, during which he may indicate the fate of the convicted men.

Government Continues Search for Coup Plotters

AB2309195695 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three men — Chief Great Ogboru, Retired Lieutenant Colonel Sambo Dasuki, and Retired Lt. Col. Anthony Nyiam — have been declared wanted by the inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Coomassie. Chief Ogboru, who is an Urhobo from Delta State, dresses in English attire and

holds many chieftaincy titles. Lt. Col. Sambo Dasuki is Fulani from Sokoto State, while Lt. Col. Anthony Nyiam is from (Osokom) in the Ikom local government area of Cross River State.

These three men are wanted for conspiracy, treasonable felony, and plotting a coup. Members of the public with information on their whereabouts are advised to contact the nearest State or Federal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau or the nearest Army unit. The men had earlier been declared wanted at the conclusion of trials of those alleged to be involved in the coup plot of March this year.

Britian Details Conditions for Support

AB2209172395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Yet another appeal has been made to the ruling military junta in Nigeria: Great Britain has reportedly insisted on clemency for the presumed March coup plotters and the need for the military to relinquish power. I will not tell you more; Tunde Fatunde is in Lagos and he files this report for Africa No. 1.

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to several diplomatic sources in Lagos, the political [as heard] capital of Nigeria, during his meeting in London with Ernest Shonekan, General Sani Abacha's special envoy, British Prime Minister John Major reportedly made it known that there is no question of executing any of the people charged of plotting against the state. Furthermore, London has insisted on the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections. The same sources disclosed that John Major has given as a condition to obtain Britain's crucial support for the Nigerian military junta the immediate withdrawal of the military from the political scene and an improvement in the human rights situation in Nigeria — a situation which is described as disastrous and lamentable by British parliamentarians. According to reliable source, to demonstrate his disapproval of and at the same time sound a warning to the Nigerian military government over its intention to hang on to power until 1999, the British prime minister has categorically refused to grant an audience to Gen. Ahmed Abdullahi [not further identified] and the Nigerian foreign minister, who are both strong advocates of the prolongation of Gen. Sani Abacha's regime. [end recording]

Commonwealth Urges Sanctions for Rights Abuses

*AB2309160895 Paris AFP in English
1315 GMT 23 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Sept 23 (AFP) — A Commonwealth human rights commission has called for the immediate imposition of sanctions against the Nigerian military authorities for human rights abuses.

In a statement received here Saturday [23 September], the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) recommended that member states should suspend co-operation aid to the Nigerian Government, save in the areas of social services and humanitarian assistance.

The commission also called for "an expert urgent assessment" of imposing a temporary embargo on Nigeria's oil exports which, if feasible, should be recommended to the international community.

Other measures advocated were an end to military ties, including suspending arms trade and police training.

"Commonwealth governments should deny visas to members of the Nigerian Government, high government officials and members of the military, and to the immediate families of these categories," the statement said. It also suggested studying the feasibility of freezing foreign bank accounts held by top military leaders.

The commission called for the release of political detainees and named Chief Moshood Abiola — widely believed to have won Nigeria's presidential elections which the military annulled in 1993 — and Generals Olusegun Obasanjo and Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, convicted for allegedly trying to overthrow military leader General Sani Abacha, but whose fate has not officially been announced.

"Other political detainees should be released or tried and charged before independent courts," the statement added.

"The Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Auckland in November 1995 should specifically condemn the human rights abuses of the Abacha regime and call for an immediate return to democratic order by early 1996," the statement said.

"The meeting should also seriously consider the suspension of Nigeria from Commonwealth meetings."

The recommendations, based on a July visit to Nigeria by members of the commission, will be discussed at the New Zealand meeting in November.

Sierra Leone**Tests of Locally Developed Weaponry Reported**

*AB2209184095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Just as there are glimmers of hope that the Sierra Leone rebel RUF [Revolutionary United Front] might talk to somebody somewhere about peace in the long civil war, the Sierra Leone Army has come out with a new piece of weaponry developed locally and, most importantly, cheaply. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

The Sierra Leone Army successfully tested a locally developed rocket-propelled launcher today in a breakthrough in arms manufacture. The launcher was tested at the Banguima military firing range, about 20 miles from the capital, Freetown, using standard imported domes which destroy their targets up to 100 meters away. Imported launchers have been used in Sierra Leone civil war both by Captain Strasser's army and by the forces loyal to rebel leader Foday Sankoh. It is said that the rebels have used the anti- armored launchers to devastating effects by concentrating them on human targets rather than armored targets.

Up to now, the launchers have been imported at considerable expense, but the army is optimistic that the launchers can be manufactured locally. The launcher was manufactured by a unit of the 36th Battalion based in Daru in the east of the country after more than a year in development. Given that the launcher was developed from scratch using local materials, the Army is expected to apply for a patent that will enable it to export the launcher to neighboring countries if it becomes self-sufficient in the launcher.

Togo**UNITA Leaders End Visit, Depart**

*AB2209223095 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], left Piaya this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to Koza Region. At the head of a 12-member delegation, the UNITA leader held several talks with the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. From Kara, correspondent Tchotcho Kobosso reports:

[Begin recording] [Kobosso] Before his departure, the UNITA leader today held two rounds of talks with the head of state, Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, at Piaya.

Before leaving Piya for the Niamtougou International Airport, Jonas Savimbi stated that he came to brief President Eyadema on current developments in his country. He pointed out that the Togolese head of state gave him useful advice for a happy development in the peace process embarked upon in Angola, after more than 30 years of civil war.

[Savimbi] I want to make it a point to emphasize that the Togolese head of state has been a friend for more than 20 years. So, I first of all benefited from his friendship and also from his advice. He has always advised me

to be wise and moderate. Whenever possible, I came here for consultation with him. Now, the peace process that has been launched is moving on. I have come here to brief him on the situation and to tell him that I am optimistic in spite of the difficulties. Today peace has returned forever to our country. I have come here to share this optimism with him and also to seek his advice. Second, as a brother, I have come to express my concerns to him. With his experience, we (?can) move ahead. I think for these two reasons, my visit was worth it. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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